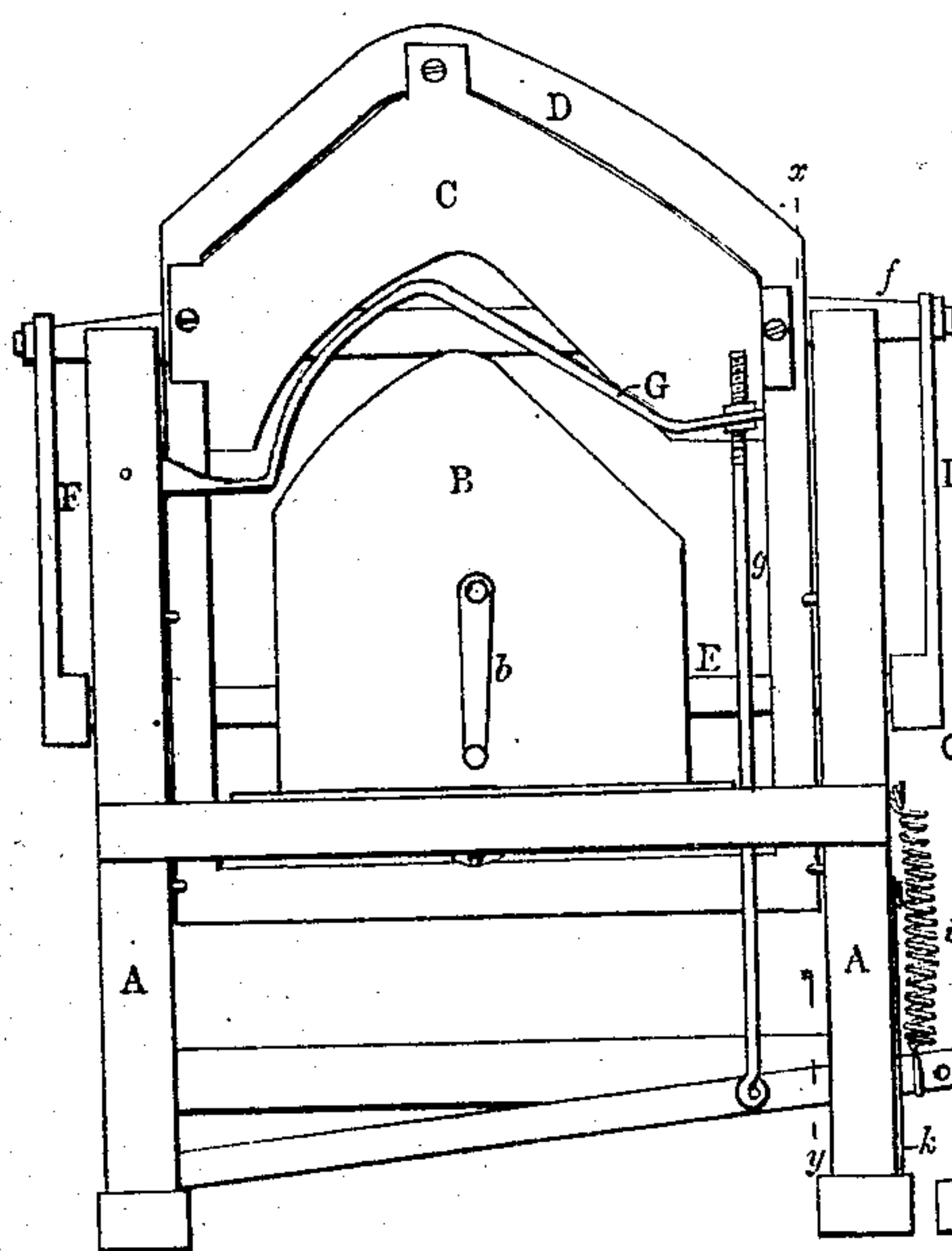


O. NOACK.
Crimping-Machine.

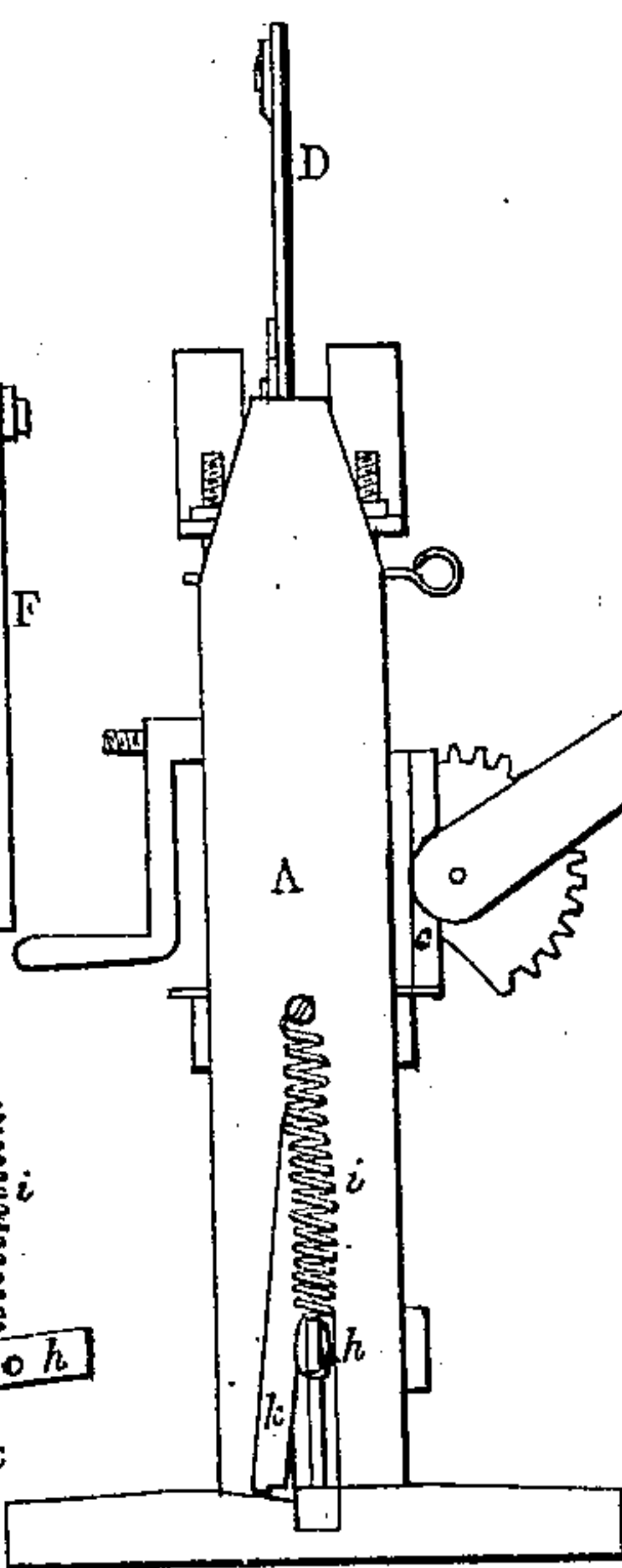
No. 163,602.

Patented May 25, 1875.

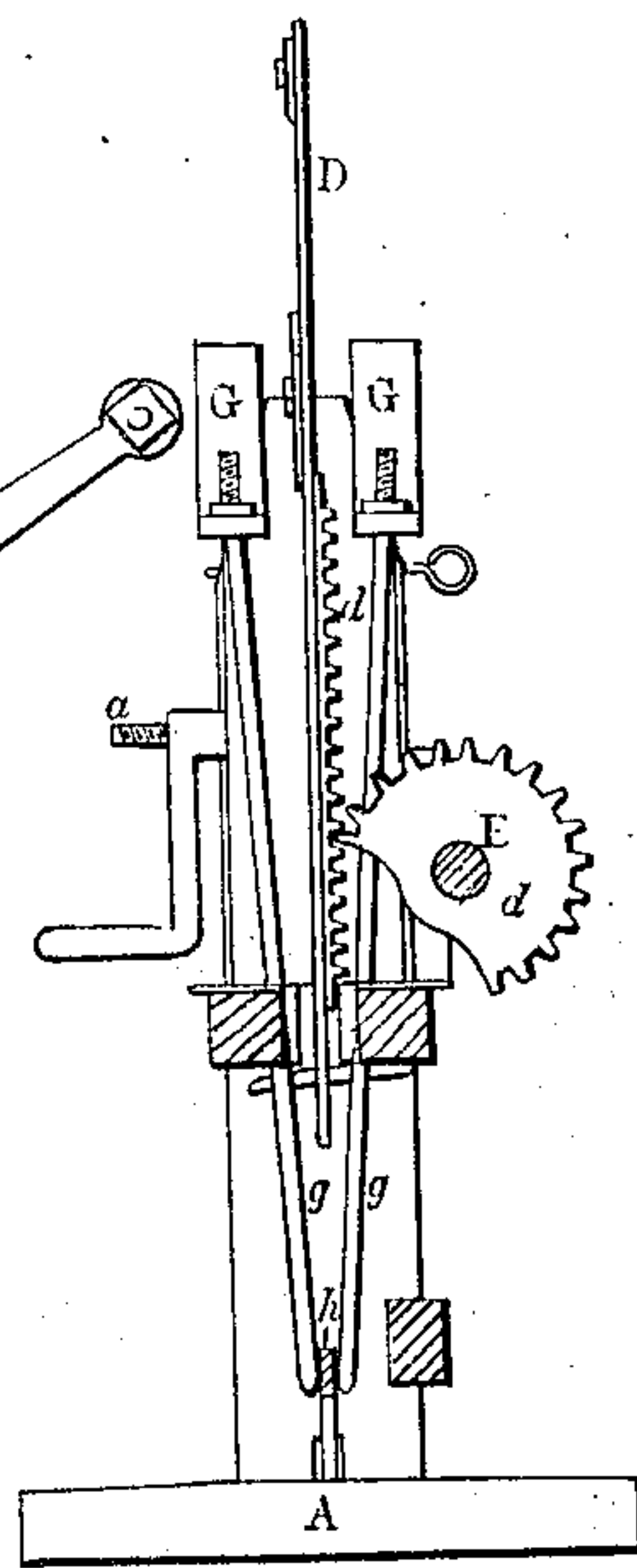
—FIG. I—



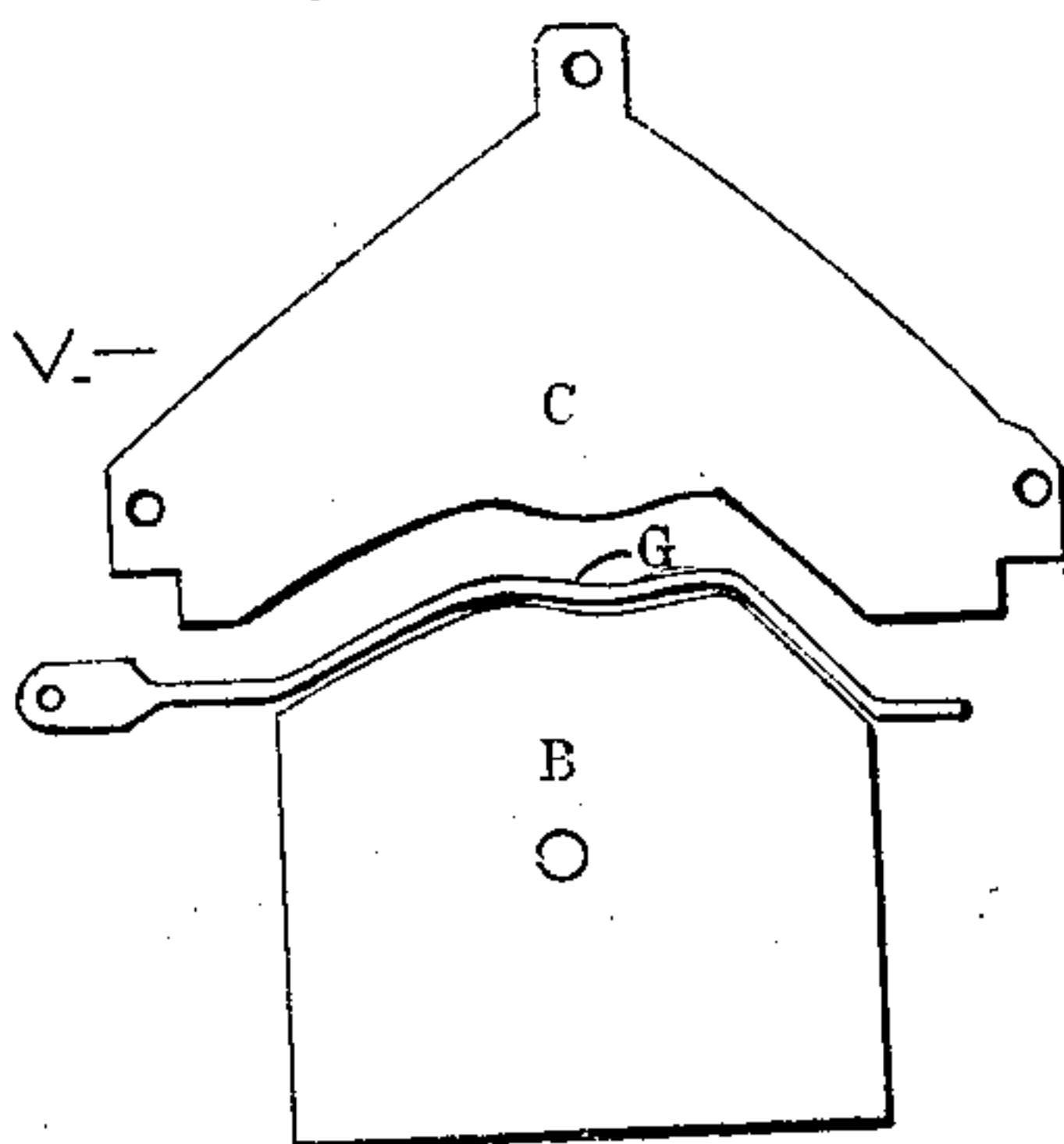
—FIG. II—



—FIG. III—



—FIG. IV—



—WITNESSES—

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Oscar Noack

*by G. H. M. J. Howard,
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

OSWALD NOACK, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

IMPROVEMENT IN CRIMPING-MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **163,602**, dated May 25, 1875; application filed March 17, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, OSWALD NOACK, of the city of Baltimore and State of Maryland, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Crimping-Machines, of which the following is a specification; and I do hereby declare that in the same is contained a full, clear, and exact description of my said invention, reference being had to the accompanying drawing and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

My invention relates to certain devices hereinafter described as incorporated in a machine of the above class, constructed to operate in connection with certain parts of the said machine, to hold with a fixed tension the blanks or pieces of stock from which the fronts or backs of shoes are formed, and thereby cause the said blanks to offer a certain resistance to the movement of the parts of the machine, by means of which the blanks are forced through the die, for the purpose of stretching the stock and rendering the same, when formed into completed fronts and backs, free from wrinkles.

In the description of my invention which follows, due reference must be had to the accompanying drawing forming a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a front view of a machine embodying my improvements and arranged for the crimping of fronts. Fig. 2 is an end view of the same, and Fig. 3 a cross-section of the machine upon the line *x y*. Fig. 4 shows detached portions of a machine illustrating my invention.

Similar letters of reference indicate similar parts of the invention in all the figures.

A represents the stand of the machine. B B are plates resting upon a horizontal portion of the stand, and adapted to form the lower part of the crimping-die. C is the upper part of the die, and is secured to the vertically-moving frame D, which is operated by means hereinafter set forth. The space existing between the plates B is alterable, being regulated by means of the bolt *a* and crank *b*, screwed thereupon, to suit the thickness and quality of the leather or other material used.

In the machine represented in Figs. 1, 2 and 3, the edges of the two parts of the die are of such shape as to adapt the machine to the crimping of fronts.

The vertical movement of the frame D and upper portion of the die before alluded to is accomplished in the following manner: A shaft, E, is supported in bearings *c*, secured to the stand A, and is provided with the toothed segments *d*, adapted to engage with correspondingly-toothed racks *e*, fastened to the frame D. F F are levers fitted to the outer ends of the shaft E, and are connected by the bar *f*, by means of which they are operated. G G are clamps corresponding in shape to the upper edges of the die-plates B, pivoted to the stand A, and actuated by means of rods *g* and treadle *h*. A spiral spring, *i*, attached to the treadle elevates the clamps and their connections when not in use; but at other times, when the clamps are forced down by means of the treadle, the said treadle is held to its position by means of the swinging-bar *k*, pivoted to the stand.

The process of crimping shoe-fronts by means of my improved machine is as follows: The frame D, with the upper die-plate C, is elevated by means of the levers F and bar *f*, and the blank, which has been previously cut to the proper shape, placed over the upper edges of the plates B. The clamps G are then depressed by means of the treadle, and secured to bear upon the blank. The upper die-plate is then brought down upon the blank, and forces it between the plates B, completing the operation.

The degree of tension to which the blanks are subjected by means of the clamps in the crimping operation is regulated by means of the nuts on the rods *g*.

The operation of crimping backs is similar to that above described, the only necessary changes in the machine being the substitution of the parts shown in Fig. 4 for those shown as embodied in the machine.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. The clamps G, pivoted to the frame A, and adapted, to be raised, when not in use, by

means of a reactionary spring, in combination with the plate C and lower die-plates B, substantially as herein specified.

2. The clamps G, adjustably connected to the rods *g*, in combination with the treadle *h* and swinging bar *k*, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name this 1st day of March, in the year of our Lord 1875.

OSWALD NOACK.

Witnesses:

JOHN T. PHILLIPS,
WM. S. MURPHY.